

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Assateague Island National Seashore, Virginia

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (001) Construct Sustainable Bathhouses to Protect Coastal Resources

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Replace South End Public Use Building with Sustainable Bathhouses, Visitor Orientation Structures, and Restrooms	0	973*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would replace the existing public use infrastructure on the southern end of Assateague Island. This will include developing and constructing sustainable visitor orientation structures, bathhouses, and restrooms. It will also involve using interlocking road mat supports to help develop sustainable parking and road surfaces.

Need/Benefit: Since 1992, the southern end of Assateague Island has suffered from extreme beach erosion and overwash. The changes in the landscape have been such that bathhouses, the visitor center, and an interpretive facility have been inundated with sand or heavily damaged annually between 1992 and 1995. The visitor center was relocated in 1993, and bathhouse number 2 was relocated in 1996 to positions less vulnerable to ocean wave damage. The educational amphitheater was heavily damaged and removed in 1995. In addition, large artificial dunes had been constructed to protect the above facilities as well as an asphalt road and several hundred parking spaces. After each storm event, visitor use facilities, as well as a maintenance support facility have been replaced and/or repaired without much variation from the traditional fixed structure types. After accepting the futility of traditional storm responses, and after convincing the local community of the same, we propose this more sustainable solution to coping with the realities of providing first class public use facilities while recognizing the continued reshaping of the land by natural elements. Maintaining the existing facilities in their present locations requires the disposal of wastewater in close proximity to the public beach area. The existing artificial dune protecting these facilities is constantly in need of repair even after relatively minor storm events.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Badlands National Park, South Dakota

REGION: Midwest

PROJECT TITLE: (002) Replace Inadequate Wastewater Treatment Facility

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Relocate and Expand Sewage Lagoon	0	1,572*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would relocate the current, inadequate sewage lagoon which is adjacent to the only overnight use facilities in the park and overflows due to the amount of effluent deposited. Work would also involve the expansion of the lagoon from 3.1 acres to 8.0 acres to contain effluent produced which will result in compliance with the new State of South Dakota discharge requirements. Total containment with appropriate safeguards to prevent accidental overflow or leakage would meet NPS and EPA standards.

Need/Benefit: The park's sewage lagoon was constructed in 1958 when visitation averaged 300,000 annually. Since the mid 1980s visitation has stabilized between 1.0 and 1.5 million visitors per year. When originally constructed the lagoon was lined with clay, creating a porous surface which is prone to leaching and unsanitary transmission of bacteria. The park has periodically discharged sewage onto prairie grasslands south of the park due to lack of sufficient storage. Effective January 1, 1997, the State of South Dakota implemented its new wastewater discharge permit requirements which do not allow for any discharge due to the limitations established for suspended solids and ammonia-nitrogen. On January 6, 1997, the State issued a violation notice to the park. Failure to comply with the non-discharge provisions of the permit may result in civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per day. The current discharge permit requires compliance with the new permit standards by 1998. However, the park has reached a compromise with the State that will permit existing abatement measures until 2001.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida

REGION: Southeast

PROJECT TITLE: (001) Provide for Safe Visitor Facilities along Scenic Highway

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Construct Wayside Areas and Improve Roadway facilities Along Highway 41	0	4,965*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project will provide for interpretive/orientation wayside areas adjacent to major roadways throughout the Big Cypress National Preserve, as identified in the general management plan and the statement for interpretation. Major components include providing: 12 wayside areas along Highway 41, 29, Turner River and Loop; kiosks to display safety bulletins and interpretive information about the preserve and the South Florida ecosystem; deceleration/acceleration lanes at parking areas along Highway 41 and controlled parking for approximately 125 vehicles; 10,500 linear feet of elevated boardwalk to extend into the cypress strands or grass prairies with interpretive guide plaques along the walk; and permanent screened structures for portable restrooms.

Need/Benefit: More than one million visitors per year to South Florida drive along the 40 miles of the two-lane "Tamami Trail", U.S. Highway 41 (a primary thoroughfare from Naples to Miami). The conflict between tourists and business travelers creates an extremely dangerous situation which has resulted in 15 fatalities in the past six years. The presence of designated pull-off areas will greatly influence the use of appropriate viewing areas, and reduce the risk of accidents and deaths. This project will result in opportunities to educate the visitors to South Florida about the value of the preserve and its importance to the South Florida ecosystem. A better educated public provides a strong advocacy for the preserve, surrounding environs and the National Park Service. This proposal is consistent with the preserve's approved general management plan, management objectives, Servicewide guidelines and directives.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, Kansas

FIELD AREA: Midwest

PROJECT TITLE: (100) Rehabilitate Monroe School for Visitor and Administrative Uses, Completion

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL:</u>	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Rehabilitate Monroe School:			
Phase 1, Rehabilitate Building Exterior, 2 nd Floor, Utilities	4,000		
Phase 2, Sitework, Rehabilitate 1 st Floor, Install Media and Exhibits	<u> </u>	<u>6,335*</u>	<u> 0</u>
Total	4,000	6,335	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

QUARTER

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project consists of rehabilitating the school for use as a visitor center, library, and administrative offices. The exterior of the building, as well as certain portions of the interior, will be restored to conditions indicative of the period centering on 1951. Phase I (FY 1999 appropriation) includes restoration of the building exterior, rehabilitation of the second floor for park administration and installation of all utility systems. Phase II will include the rehabilitation of the first floor to serve as the principal site of visitor contact for the park. This phase also includes the production, construction and installation of permanent interpretive exhibits and audiovisual media, and sitework.

Need/Benefit: Although recent NPS projects to seal the building envelope and provide temporary heat have helped stabilize the Monroe Elementary School, it has suffered since it was last used as a school in 1975. The interior of the school building has been altered since the period of significance (1951-1954) and was modified to serve as a warehouse for a construction contractor in the 1980s. Interior partition walls were demolished and all utility systems have been abandoned. The first floor has sustained smoke and water damage from arson and failure of the roof. There is lead paint throughout the building. No sanitary facilities remain in place. Door and restroom configurations must be modified to make the building fully accessible. In its current state the building is not safe or suitable for public use.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (104) Rehabilitate Salt Pond Visitor Center to Correct Health and Safety Deficiencies

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Expand and Improve Visitor Center:			
Phase 1: Utilities and Sitework	0	1,300*	0
Phase 2: Visitor Center Improvements	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,153</u>
Total	0	1,300	1,153

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Construction Start:				x	
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would rehabilitate the park's primary visitor contact facility, the Salt Pond Visitor Center, to meet present use patterns and numbers and comply with current legal requirements. The project will construct fully-accessible restrooms in an adjacent new facility, reconfigure obsolete interior spaces, upgrade utility systems, redevelop obsolete amphitheater to meet current needs, reduce fire risk and eliminate asbestos and other hazards to visitors and employees, and prevent congestion that results in turning away up to 25 percent of visitors.

Need/Benefit: During summer and fall, daily visitor use far exceeds designed capacity. On holiday weekends, fall weekdays, and rainy days in summer, total attendance exceeds 5,000 people with peak attendance of 1,000 people at a time. Overcrowding causes many visitors to leave without receiving essential safety and resource-protection information, or using restrooms. Restrooms do not meet accessibility standards. Alarm systems are unreliable. No fire suppression system exists. Fire exits are inadequate. Past growth in visitor numbers has necessitated converting 75 percent of the building's original employee work space into visitor-contact facilities. Meetings are held outdoors (where visitors interrupt and weather interferes) or six miles away at headquarters (severely disrupting work schedules, especially during summer highway congestion). Interpreters are sent to their quarters to prepare programs and to the town library for study space. No storage space exists for equipment, supplies, or publication stocks.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Castle Clinton National Monument, New York

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (002) Rehabilitate Monument Public Use Areas to Health Standard

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Replace Deteriorated Roofing and Provide Adequate Restroom Facilities and Utilities	0	460*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: Work to be accomplished in this project would entail enlarging the restrooms, installing an HVAC system, and bringing all visitor use accommodations up to acceptable public health standards. A sewerage shredder machine would be installed in a self contained pit with new sewerage injector pumps, automatic cycling features, and control panels. The existing wooden shake shingles would be removed from the roof and replaced with new fire retardant shake shingles.

Need/Benefit: Existing visitor bathrooms are in dire need of renovation. The current bathrooms are too small to accommodate the large number of visitors that pass through Castle Clinton each day. The bathrooms are not in compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act standards. The existing sewerage ejection system is constantly breaking down due to clogging of the ejector pumps. This requires employees to work in the pit to clear the blockage. Because of the configuration and nature of the pit it is neither a safe nor desirable place to work. Installation of a sewerage shredder would eliminate the constant breakdowns by shredding the waste into particles to a size that ejector pumps can push through the system. This will enable the visitors bathrooms to remain open, rather than the constant shutdown that occurs presently. The current roof at Castle Clinton is deteriorated, leaking and a danger to visitors. Shakes have blown off in the past putting the visitors at risk. The condition is such that repairs cannot be made as a worker has fallen through the roof in the past. Leakage from the roof has resulted in water penetrating into the masonry walls of the castle accelerating damage to the historic fabric.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Crater Lake National Park, Oregon

REGION: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (274) Rehabilitate Deteriorating Historic Structures and Landscape at Rim Village

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL</u> :	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Rehabilitate Major Visitor Use and Historic Structures	0	1,733*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would provide funds to rehabilitate the historic visitor facilities and landscape at Rim Village. This includes the Sinnott Memorial Overlook and Museum, Kiser Studio, Plaza Comfort Station, old Cafeteria Comfort Station, Community House, and the historic Rim Village landscape grounds and features. The promenade and rock wall along the edge of the caldera, and the paved walks, stone curbing, and other small landscape features will be restored or rehabilitated as necessary. The landscape's viable historic plantings will be saved, and new plantings added to return the landscape to an historical appearance. The comfort stations will be modified to meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements. The sites of the demolished old cabins behind the cafeteria building will be relandscaped to compliment the historic landscape of Rim Village.

Need/Benefit: The Rim Village Historic District is the park's primary visitor gathering point, where the majority of the park's 500,000 annual visitors first view Crater Lake. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and contains several unique examples of National Park Service "Parkitecture" of the Cascadian rustic style. The National Park Service provides visitor orientation, information, and interpretive services at Rim Village, as well as commercial services such as lodging, food services, and gift services. Most of the facilities and landscape, in which these visitor services are provided, have deteriorated over the years from lack of upkeep. Visitor use of some buildings has been suspended until repairs are made.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia

FIELD AREA: Southeast

PROJECT TITLE: (163) Restore Plum Orchard Mansion

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING:

<u>PROJECT DETAIL</u> :	(\$000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Restore Plum Orchard Mansion	0	1,400*	6,508

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project will consist of major repairs and rehabilitation work on the exterior and interior of Plum Orchard Mansion. The porches, columns, porticos, balustrades, steps, railings, fascia, guttering, doors, windows, ornamental trims, ceilings, cornices, and all associated moldings and trim work are all in need of repair. The interior surfaces such as floors, walls, ceilings, stairways, tile, plumbing systems, electrical systems, HVAC, and all associated décor need to be restored and/or replaced. This project will produce working drawings and specifications for the entire restoration project, set priorities, and allow a contract for the first construction phase.

Need/Benefit: Plum Orchard is continuously threatened by the severe weather effects and is in need of a comprehensive program of restoration to ensure its survival. Certain sections of the building are visited by the public and are in unsafe condition. The exterior must be rehabilitated in order to provide a watertight seal for the preservation of all systems associated with the entire building to interpret it properly. The contribution of Plum Orchard by Carnegie descendents helped win approval for the establishment of Cumberland Island National Seashore.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Death Valley National Park, California

REGION: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (500) Replace Inadequate Maintenance Facilities at Cow Creek

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	Total BA Through FY 1999	\$(000)	
		FY 2000 Request	Future Estimate
Construct Replacement Maintenance Facility	0	6,335*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would construct a new maintenance facility near to the existing facility at Cow Creek. The new structures would total approximately 13,000 sq. ft. and would include: vehicle and equipment shops (4 bay), vehicle wash rack, carpentry shop, electrical shop, plumbing shop with water quality lab, welding and metal shop, sign and paint shop, storage areas for parts, materials and equipment, restrooms, offices for supervisors, professional and support staff, with meeting and break rooms. Site and utility work would include: shaded parking structures for vehicles and equipment, fenced and paved yard with associated landscape and screen planting, access drive and connections to existing utility systems. The existing eight historic structures (12,000 sq. ft.) would be repaired, reinforced, and used for dry warehousing and vehicle storage (the uses for which they were originally built). Six non-historic, intrusive structures would be demolished.

Need/Benefit: The existing facilities which support maintenance functions parkwide, are totally inadequate and substandard. Maintenance needs are only partially accommodated in 14 separate buildings, eight of which are historic structures. Lack of space has resulted in detrimental alterations, additions and new structures impacting the National Register District. Space is so lacking that much work occurs outside, materials and equipment are stored out in full sun and the elements. Buildings lack basic services such as cooling or proper ventilation and 35 employees are subjected to brutal heat and unhealthy sun exposure. Inefficiencies, damaged vehicles and materials, result in over \$256,000 in annual costs and have directly contributed to lost time employee accidents.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Edison National Historic Site, New Jersey

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (170) Preserve Deteriorating Historic Buildings and Protect Museum Collections

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL:</u>	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Restore and Rehabilitate Historic Structures and Collections	1,728 [5,000**]	3,032*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project continues important preservation work begun in fiscal year 1995 to arrest deterioration of the park's primary resources: the historic Edison Laboratory Unit and Glenmont, the 15.67-acre home of Thomas Alva Edison. The historical collection contains about 400,000 objects, including the first phonograph; early telegraph, telephone and motion picture equipment; and much of the original technical and scientific equipment and machinery used in the laboratory. The archival collection consists of five million pages of documents, including more than 3,000 of Edison's laboratory notebooks, half a million pages of business correspondence that document the operations of Edison's companies, 60,000 photographic images and 35,000 sound recordings. Work to be undertaken in fiscal year 2000 includes repair and expansion of fire protection systems, and replacement of the HVAC systems and controls at both units as well as repair and upgrade of the electrical system and exterior repairs at Glenmont. Previous years' funding accomplished structural stabilization of roof members and reroofing, masonry repointing, chimney repairs, and steel window repairs to buildings 5 and 6 (3-story laboratory buildings); rehabilitation of gates, masonry gateposts and decorative caps at the gatekeeper's house at the laboratory complex; and repairs at Glenmont, (Edison's Home), the garage, and the parking lot retaining wall. Future years' work on the laboratory complex historic structures will be funded through a partnership donation provided by the General Electric Company.

Need/Benefit: About 60,000 visitors take the laboratory and house tours annually. Some 10,000 of these visitors are students who come on school tours with their teachers and participate in specialized programs on innovation and the history of technology. Repairs and upgrades will allow the park to preserve these buildings and the valuable collections they house. Most of the historic structures and collections housed within the laboratory complex are protected by inadequate and outdated fire protection systems. At Glenmont, only the attic and basement furnace room have any means of fire suppression. Eight of the 13 original laboratory buildings are heated by a central furnace with heat distributed through underground hot water pipes which are obsolete and leaking. Some hot water pipes run through attic spaces of buildings housing valuable archives and uneven heat distribution and inadequate temperature

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and humidity controls present an environment that is hastening resource deterioration. The Glenmont heating and air handling systems are also deficient and contributing to the deterioration of historic fabric and the extensive collections. The exterior is deteriorating and numerous wiring code violations, which pose fire hazards have been identified.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

** Partnership donation already made

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Everglades National Park, Florida

REGION: Southeast

PROJECT TITLE: (193) Modify Water Delivery System

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL:</u>		Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	\$(000) FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Project Components:				
Engineering and Design		20,705	3,700	
Construction	18,011		16,300	
Land		<u>12,860</u>	<u>0</u>	
_____	Total	51,576	20,000	* ¹

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY</u>
<u>2001</u>					
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:				x	

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project involves construction of modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project (C& SF) water management system and related operational changes to provide improved water deliveries to Everglades National Park. The project includes water control structures to restore more natural hydrologic conditions within Everglades National Park and a flood mitigation system.

Planned features will be implemented by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) with the concurrence of the National Park Service and the non-Federal sponsor, the South Florida Water Management District. Consistent with the provisions of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (1989 Act), project construction will be Federally funded, and in accordance with the Corps of Engineers General Design Memorandum for Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park, the Federal Government will provide 75 percent of operating and maintenance costs, with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) assuming responsibility for the remaining 25 percent. Additional project coordination is provided through the Southern Everglades Restoration Alliance (SERA) which is made up of the staffs of the five sponsor agencies as well as staffs of other agencies/entities with expertise and insights necessary for successful implementation of these projects.

¹ To be determined. Future year costs for this project are currently undergoing review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

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The authorized project consists of structural features with the intended purpose of restoring conveyance between water conservation areas north of Everglades National Park and the Shark River Slough within the park. The original authorization also allowed for the construction of flood mitigation features for the 8.5 Square Mile Area (a residential area adjacent to the park expansion boundary in East Everglades). Based on recent decisions and additional information, the Modified Water Deliveries Project design is being altered to accommodate an improved design.

The project consists of four major components: Conveyance, 8.5 Square Mile Area, Tamiami Trail, and Seepage Control, and are explained below.

1. The conveyance portion of the project consists of: (a) water control structures in the L-67 A/C canal and levee to discharge water from Water Conservation Area 3A (WCA3A) and Water Conservation Area 3B (WCA3B); (b) water control structures in the L-29 canal to discharge water from WCA3B into Northeast Shark River Slough and; (c) removal of the existing levee and canal that runs along part of the park's original eastern boundary and cuts across the center of Shark River Slough (L-67 extension canal and levee). Structures contained in the original design document for the project included gated culverts, headwall water control structures, and weir-type spillways; discharge, intake, and bypass canals; containment, interceptor, and tie-back levees. These project features are currently being reevaluated in the context of the structural features identified as part of the Central and South Florida Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy). A revised Project Management Plan and Capital Asset Plan reflecting these modifications will be completed in FY 1999.

2. The current authorized components of the 8.5 Square Mile Area include the South Florida Waste Management District, construction of a flood mitigation canal and levee extending along the northern and western perimeters of the area. Two pump stations were also specified to transfer the seepage water from this system to Northeast Shark Slough. Based on a recent hydrologic and economic analysis, the local sponsor, has recommended to the Corps Of Engineers the substitution of the locally preferred option for the authorized mitigation plan. The option selected by the SFWMD recommends total acquisition of the area. The Corps Of Engineers is currently in the process of reviewing the recommendation of the SFWMD and will prepare appropriate documentation regarding any modifications to the project as a result of this review.

3. The Tamiami Trail, under the authorized project, would be raised over only a short distance to accommodate the flows based on the original design of the conveyance features discussed above. Based on improved hydrological information, it is now anticipated that up to a 10-mile length of the road would need to be raised two feet to accommodate the anticipated increased volumes of water in excess of the original design parameters.

4. Project features associated with components one through three, above, have the potential to increase seepage losses from the restored wetland areas into both the L-30 and L-31N canals. Seepage control structures were incorporated in the original design as part of the design of pump stations S-356 and S-357. As part of the restudy effort, design features have been identified to control seepage from both Water Conservation Area 3B and from Northeast Shark Slough. It is now anticipated that portions of these project features may be constructed as part of the Modified Water Deliveries Project. These additional project features will be assessed for inclusion in the Modified Water Deliveries Project during FY 1999 with features currently authorized being constructed in FY 2000.

In addition to the reevaluation and construction of project features during FY 2000, work will continue on the Experimental Program of Water Deliveries, acquisition of land in the park expansion area, and the completion of a post-authorization change report for the Tamiami Trail, including required NEPA documentation.

Needs/Benefit: Research conducted in Everglades National Park has documented substantial declines in the natural resources of the area associated with the impacts of water management. Since the park is located at the downstream terminus of a larger water management system, water supply to the park is often in conflict with the other functions of the system such as water supply and flood control. The operation of the overall C&SF project to accomplish its multi-objective mandates has impacted the distribution, timing, volumes, and quality of water supplied to the park. The

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Modified Water Deliveries Project will continue to fund some of the critically needed modifications to the existing water management system. If unfunded or improperly designed and constructed, the damaging effects will be to continue to contribute to the decline of the ecosystem, including potential extinction of endangered species such as the Cape Sable sparrow and wood stork.

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Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colorado

REGION: Intermountain

PROJECT TITLE: (145) Construct Shelters to Protect Fossil Sequoia Stumps and Visitors

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

		\$(000)	
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000 Request</u>	<u>Future Estimate</u>
Construct Shelters and Amphitheater	0	1,131*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This work would construct protective shelters to protect unique petrified Sequoia stumps from weathering and provide for visitor interpretation by construction of an outdoor amphitheater and interpretive wayside exhibits. This package is part of a development plan that will provide basic visitor services facilities that were not provided when the monument was established in 1969. There is no auditorium or gathering place in the 1920s structure that is adequate to maintain both the monument's and the National Park Service missions.

Need/Benefit: The stump shelters will protect these rapidly deteriorating unique fossil Sequoia stumps from further deterioration, and provide a sheltered orientation and interpretive area for year-round public and educational programs. The wayside exhibits along a rehabilitated accessible trail will provide visitors, and school groups, with comprehensive onsite interpretation of the fossil resources, as well as the natural history, prehistory and history themes that exist in this monument. The consequences of not proceeding with this work consist of the continuing disintegration of the fossil stumps, the incomplete and inadequate interpretation of not only primary fossil resources for which the monument was established, but also the secondary themes of the rest of the story at this particular monument. The NPS will continue to have inadequate resource protection of this fossil resource and interpretation of a significant unit of the whole system.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina

FIELD AREA: Southeast

PROJECT TITLE: (105) Construct Tour Boat Facility and Site Development, Completion

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Dockside II, Phases 1 and 2	6,460		
Dockside II, Phase 3	<u>6,460</u>	<u>8,250</u>	<u>0</u>
	6,460	8,250*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project will provide for the completion of Phase 3, the final phase of the Fort Sumter tour boat-docking terminal. The site will consist of a 66,000 square-foot terminal facility, site utilities, and site landscaping. The terminal facility will provide visitor shelter, handicapped accessibility, comfort station, bookstore, concessions operations, office space, and historical interpretation of Fort Sumter. A portion of the requested funding will assist with the cost of contaminants handling and cleanup that have leaked onto NPS lands from adjoining property.

Need/Benefit: In order to preserve Fort Sumter resources, park visitors need to understand and appreciate the significance of the site. For the over one million anticipated visitors, information derived from the terminal prior to the trip to the fort will be crucial in mitigating the damage to the resources. This facility will provide an all weather shelter and handicapped access for the comfort and safety of all visitors. Currently there are two non-NPS boat launching facilities that do not meet Americans with Disabilities Act safety standards. This permanent NPS facility will replace both of the current inadequate docking sites. The NPS has made a commitment with the city of Charleston to complete the tour boat terminal to coincide with the completion of the Charleston aquarium on the adjoining NPS owned property.

*Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Gateway National Recreation Area, New Jersey

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (225) Rehabilitate Inadequate Sandy Hook Unit Utility Systems

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

		\$(000)	
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Rehabilitate Utility Systems	0	1,593*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:		x			
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project involves an upgrade to the sewage and water distribution systems at Sandy Hook. Work will include the rehabilitation or replacement of 8,000 linear feet of 4" and 6" sewer lines and 24 manholes, closing off three abandoned sewer lines, and constructing a 1,500' long, 10" water main between Beach Areas D and C to connect with municipal water service for use as a backup water supply. The secondary lead water pipes to the Fort Hancock Historic District buildings will be replaced, and the existing water well will be cleaned. A new backup pump will be installed, and finally, four inactive wells will be shut down and secured. A video inspection of 60,000 linear feet of sewer lines will be conducted.

Need/Benefit: The NPS provides all water and sewer utilities at Sandy Hook, including service to the United States Coast Guard Sandy Hook Station located outside the park boundary. Both the water and sewer distribution and retrieval systems in the Fort Hancock area of the park are over 80 years old. The park has been cited by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection for code violations related to the lack of backup water supply sources, unsecured wells, and abandoned and potentially leaking sewer lines.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: George Washington Memorial Parkway, Maryland

REGION: National Capital

PROJECT TITLE: (171) Replace Utilities at Glen Echo Park

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL:</u>	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	\$(000)	
		<u>FY 2000 Request</u>	<u>Future Estimate</u>
Install New Utilities	3,119	2,000*	2,000

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:			x		
Construction Completion:				x	

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: The Service is pursuing a public/private partnership to complete the rehabilitation of failing structures and infrastructure at Glen Echo Park. It is expected that 2/3 of the project will be accomplished through non-Federal funds. Since acquiring the park in 1971, there has been little progress in stabilization/rehabilitation of the nine structures that comprise the historic district. Previous work includes construction of new water, sewer and electrical lines. Phase III of this multi-year effort will include installation of electrical systems including panels, wiring, and fixtures, area, task and egress lighting, plumbing including accessible toilet rooms, work areas and drinking fountains, mechanical system for heating, ventilating and air conditioning, security/fire detection systems, and a telecommunications distribution system.

Need/Benefit: The current park programs offer a rich tapestry of fine arts to park visitors, including dance, sculpture, fabric arts, metalwork, painting, photography, pottery, music and theatre. Historic structures are deteriorating rapidly. Condemnation of several buildings is imminent. Absent rehabilitation, facilities will be closed and visitor programs terminated.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: Provide Fire Suppression for 47 Historic Structures

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL:</u>	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Provide fire detection/suppression systems for 47 Historic Structures:	0	1,100*	1,198

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:			x		
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project consists of installation of fire detection and suppression systems for forty-seven historic structures, including farmhouses, barns, and the maintenance complex, which houses the park's archival collection. The project includes connecting some of the buildings to public water supply and installing remote "water tank" systems in others. The project also includes lightning protection for some of the structures. Some of the work will be contracted for construction in FY 2000 and the remainder in FY 2001. Details of the phasing scenario will be developed through pre-design work on this package.

Need/Benefit: The park's enabling legislation calls for "Preservation of the Battlefields," which includes the historic structures. Each day that these structures are unprotected, we fail in our mission to preserve and protect the park's irreplaceable resources. The loss of any of these structures diminishes the nationally significant cultural landscapes and historic structures that enable us to tell the story of the Battle of Gettysburg to the 1.7 million annual visitors. In addition, the park's archival collection is also in an unprotected location. The probability of loss by fire is very high as evidenced by the total loss of a historic barn in the adjacent Eisenhower National Historic Site in 1993. Threats to the resource include not only the historic structures, but also to the irreplaceable archives. The archives collection is not only used by national and international scholars, but also form the basis for the preservation of all of the park's historic structures and cultural landscapes, as well as, many of the park's interpretive programs.

Currently, the only fire protection in many of these buildings are battery powered smoke alarms which are not connected to a central system. Many of the unoccupied structures even lack these. Few park structures are close to fire hydrants limiting initial fire suppression measures to garden hoses and inadequate local wells. The park is serviced by two volunteer fire departments, which have response times ranging from 5 to 25 minutes.

Gettysburg National Military Park is the most celebrated and renowned Civil War park in the National Park System.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

The 47 historic structures in the park make up 26 farmsteads, which are the essence of the 19th century rural landscape setting for the battle. Twenty farmhouses are part of the park's quarters program and are used by park staff and their families. Several of the key structures and houses, which are too small for modern quarters, are restored as exhibits. The maintenance complex, which houses the park's archives collection, is in the Roller Building, built by the Department of the Army during their tenure as custodians for the battlefield. Four other houses are used as offices for various park divisions. Also, agricultural lessees use many of the historic barns. All of the historic structures are on the park's List of Classified Structures and are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Glacier National Park, Montana

REGION: Intermountain

PROJECT TITLE: (417) Rehabilitate Sewage Treatment System at Lake McDonald

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL:</u>	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Expand and Upgrade Park Wastewater Treatment System	0	2,526*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would expand and upgrade the existing sewage treatment, collection and disposal system serving Lake McDonald, Apgar Village, Apgar and Fish Creek campgrounds, park headquarters and the park residential area. The treatment and storage capacity of the existing treatment system would be increased and improved and the effluent disposal system would be relocated outside existing floodplain. Work also includes the replacement or rehabilitation of three older service intensive lift stations and slip line and replacement of failed collection lines at the Lake McDonald developed area, Apgar Village, park headquarters, and residential area. This wastewater system serves in excess of one million visitors each year, 140 concession employees, 100 park employees and their families, numerous businesses, and concession operations.

Need/Benefit: The existing aerated lagoon and effluent disposal system constructed in 1973 is inadequate to meet current demands. Effects of ground water infiltration compound the problem. The system cannot be operated in winter, necessitating the storage of sewage. The existing effluent is disposed of via land application (spray field). The spray field is located in the flood plain of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, which has been designated a National Wild and Scenic River, and cannot be used when frozen or when saturated (such as in the spring). This further taxes the holding capacity of the lagoon. It is imperative to relocate the spray field out of the flood plain. Service intensive lift stations need to be rehabilitated to meet current codes to replace aging electrical and mechanical components and to increase pumping capacity. The vitrified clay sewer collection lines, constructed in the late 1950s, are deteriorating. The gravity sections need to be slip lined and/or replaced. This will minimize the infiltration of ground water into the sewer system and prevent ground water from being contaminated with raw sewage.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California

REGION: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (348) Repair Balconies on Historic Alcatraz Barracks

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

<u>PROJECT DETAIL</u> :	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Repair Balconies and Related Appurtenances on Historic Building 64	0	1,075 *	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: Funds for this project would provide for the structural repair of cracked and spalling knee braces and handrails on 3rd and 4th story concrete balconies of Historic Cellblock Building 64. A structural engineer's report of 1993 recommended the repair of the balconies including repairs to cracks, removal of loose concrete, treatment of corroded steel, replacement of concrete over steel beams, and reconstruction of concrete handrails. Work would be performed on 770 feet of handrails (440 feet on the 4th story and 330 feet on the 3rd story), 44 posts, and 33 knee braces. During construction, protection for visitors is needed along 160 feet of the year-round interpretive trail, which is the only visitor access from the dock to the cell house. Temporary dock offices and sheltered area may be required during construction.

Need/Benefit: The balconies on Building 64 are so deteriorated that sections of railings have fallen off the building. Two sections of concrete hand rails fell 40 feet to ground below landing on the only accessible path leading to the cellhouse. Other sections had to be removed to reduce the risk of injuries. The harsh elements of the San Francisco Bay accelerate the deterioration of this building. Wind swept rains force moisture into the cracks and spalled concrete surfaces. Salt air and fog rust the exposed metal bracing of the balconies. If the balconies are not repaired, the building will continue to deteriorate. Spalling concrete will continue to fall jeopardizing the safety of 1.5 million visitors a year.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

REGION: Intermountain

PROJECT TITLE: (019) Rehabilitate Sewage Lagoons at Desert View

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

		\$(000)	
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Rehabilitate Sewage Treatment Lagoons and Treatment Systems	0	670*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This package rehabilitates the wastewater treatment lagoons at the Desert View area to meet State and Federal discharge quality standards. Power is extended out to the lagoons to operate proposed recirculation pumps, metering, and chemical feed equipment. A photovoltaic power source could be utilized in lieu of extending power. A small building is required to house the necessary equipment. A chlorination and dechlorination system must be added including a tank or basin providing chlorine detention time. Nitrification/denitrification provisions are required to eliminate nitrogen and ammonia from the discharge. This involves a recirculating pump system and provisions for a basin or tank prior to the lagoon inlet for denitrification to occur. Also, piping changes and an adequate outlet structure are necessary to provide improved treatment and flexibility. As part of this project, low volume toilets are installed in all facilities and residences in the area to further reduce the waste water volume to the lagoons.

Need/Benefit: The lagoon system continually fails to meet the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit and is in violation of the NPDES permitting program authorized by the State and EPA under the Clean Water Act. The State has issued a compliance order requiring the park to modify the lagoons to meet the provisions outlined in the discharge permit. Without this project, the entire developed area must be closed down including restrooms, residences, campground, and stores. With the construction of this project, the area can continue to provide a full range of services to visitors and the lagoon system can continue to operate in a sustainable fashion utilizing natural treatment and evaporation.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Hawaii

REGION: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (157) Provide Basic Facilities for Safe Visitor Use

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Construct Visitor Access and Day Use Facilities	0	1,169*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: Funding provided for this project would construct a main park entrance road to provide safe vehicle access for visitors from the adjacent State highway. Work would also include constructing a main visitor parking area (190 cars/10 buses), restrooms, utilities (from existing lines along highway), and landscaping surrounding the parking area. Improvements would be made to existing trails, and new trails would be constructed from the parking area to the park's cultural and natural features. Traditional Hawaiian shelters would give park visitors an idea of how native Hawaiian populations lived and would also provide needed shade. The entire site would serve as the only location for visitor contact with park interpreters.

Need/Benefit: Kaloko-Honokohau is presently undeveloped, lacking the infrastructure needed to carry out the legislative intent for development and use by visitors and those desiring to practice traditional Hawaiian cultural activities. It is expected that the park will be visited by over 500,000 visitors a year and it is important that this expected visitation be guided and structured to prevent inadvertent damage to the park's sensitive cultural resources (burial sites sacred to Hawaiians), and fragile natural resources (endangered, endemic water bird habitat). This can be best accomplished through the immediate development of an entrance road, parking, restrooms and trail system.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada

REGION: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (069) Replace Inadequate Water Treatment Plant at Katherine Landing

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Construct Slow Sand/Membrane Filtration Plant	0	3,839*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This package provides for the replacement of the existing surface water treatment plant at Katherine Landing. The new treatment plant will be a slow sand filtration plant followed by membrane filtration, which will bring the plant into full compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) of the Safe Water Drinking Act. The SWTR requires increased treatment and increased monitoring processes for potable water supplied from surface waters. This package will also provide for separate water distribution systems for potable water and irrigation water. The design capacity of the treatment plant can be reduced by 70 percent, with the installation of a new separate irrigation water system. In addition treatment should be provided for all water used for backwash/cleaning of water filters.

Need/Benefit: The Surface Water Treatment Rule required that all systems be in compliance by June 29, 1993. Failure to modify and operate facilities in accordance with the rule may result in future action (fines or facility closure) by the State of Arizona. The only reason the State of Arizona has yet to take action is the knowledge that the park was scheduling this work to be done as part of previous line item construction packages. The State of Arizona is expected to take action against the NPS if there is no progress toward resolving this situation, similar to the State of Nevada compliance orders. The lack of adequate treatment also increases NPS liability associated with water borne illness or potential death. Recent deaths in Las Vegas by people with weakened immune systems have been attributed to the city's water supply obtained from Lake Mead. Plant shutdown by the State would impact over one million visitors per year.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Maggie Walker National Historic Site, Virginia

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (116) Stabilize and Restore Historic Resources

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING:

<u>PROJECT DETAIL:</u>	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Restore the Maggie Walker Home, Carriage House, and Four Adjacent Historic Row Houses	0	1,795*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project will rehabilitate the Maggie L. Walker House, the carriage house, and four adjacent row houses in the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site. The project includes providing an appropriate fire suppression and intrusion detection system and plaster repair in the main house. The exteriors of the carriage house and the four row houses will be restored, and the interiors of the row houses will be rehabilitated. Use of the houses includes curatorial storage, educational and interpretive uses, park office space, and cooperators' office space.

Need/Benefit: Major historic resources of the park must be protected, restored, and maintained in good condition. All the structures at this site contribute to a National Historic Landmark Historic District important to African-American history; buildings other than the Walker House itself have been neglected for 30 years except for emergency roof repair. Curatorial conditions must be improved and space consolidated for both Richmond National Battlefield Park and Maggie Walker National Historic Site, interpretive and educational opportunities are being missed for lack of space, office space is needed by the staff, and office space is needed by the Maggie Walker Foundation.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota

REGION: Midwest

PROJECT TITLE: (101) Replace Inadequate Wastewater Treatment Facility

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Replace Existing Facility with a Modern Batch Reactor Plant	0	7,699 *	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: The current wastewater treatment facility is not capable of meeting the discharge permit requirements of the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The recent completion of the redevelopment of the visitor services area has resulted in increased visitation and longer length of stays which increases the problem. After extensive investigation the only way to meet the requirements of the discharge permit and avoid enforcement action by the State is through the construction of a new facility. The project involves the replacement of the existing wastewater treatment plant with a sequencing batch reactor process plant. The project also includes replacement of collection systems outside the visitor services area.

Need/Benefit: This project is needed to meet the wastewater discharge permit parameters as defined by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the permit compliance schedule. If not met, the State will take steps to close Mount Rushmore to visitors. In 1990, Mount Rushmore was issued a notice of violation for noncompliance with the parameters of its discharge permit. Numerous violations occurred in 1997 and are expected again until a new facility is constructed. The plant was in noncompliance for exceeding geochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, chlorine, and coliform limits. The National Park Service was ordered to provide short and long-term solutions for bringing the plant back into compliance with the discharge permit parameters. A utility systems study completed in 1993 revealed that the redevelopment of facilities at Mount Rushmore (completed in June 1998) would result in doubling the length of stay by visitors to the memorial which will increase the organic and hydraulic loading well beyond the design capacity of the existing plant.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: National Capital Parks-Central, District of Columbia

REGION: National Capital

PROJECT TITLE: (245) Modifications to Franklin Delano Roosevelt Statue and Memorial

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	Total BA Through FY 1999	\$(000)	
		FY 2000 Request	Future Estimate
Construct FDR Memorial and Statue	40,816	0	0
Modify the Forecourt Area	<u>0</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>0</u>
	40,816	3,500*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:			x		
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would fulfill the Federal Government's commitment to construct an addition to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial that would provide recognition of President Roosevelt's disability. The Secretary has approved the plan for an addition to the memorial, in which would be placed sculpture by Robert Graham and inscriptions carved by John Benson, both of whom have worked on the FDR Memorial. The total cost of the project is approximately \$5 million, which includes a combination of private donations and Federal funds.

The main entrance to the memorial will be reconfigured to create a forecourt that will be integrated into the whole with the same granite paving and walls, bronze sculpture, inscriptions, seating areas, lighting fixtures and landscape plantings used throughout the memorial. The location of the forecourt is chronologically consistent with the order of the four outdoor rooms of the memorial, which represent the four terms of his presidency. Located in the new forecourt will be a human scale statue of President Roosevelt in the small wheelchair he invented. The statue will be freestanding and located at grade to depict FDR as a person who was paralyzed, used a wheelchair and was President of the United States. The granite wall behind the statue will contain associated bas-relief sculpture and carved quotations reflecting FDR's life. The artwork is bronze, placed in relationship to an extension of the large granite wall that acts as the spine of the memorial. The artwork, which includes the statue, bas-relief sculpture, and carved inscriptions, will be funded through private donations of approximately \$1.32 million.

The National Park Service would fund design, engineering and construction costs of the new forecourt. The work would include demolition and site preparation, substructure, pilings, a 74-foot long, 12-foot high granite wall to contain the artwork, a pair of granite seating walls totaling 142 feet, 2,600 square feet of granite paving, site furniture, utilities, lighting, landscape plantings and irrigation.

Need/Benefit: Public Law 105-29, enacted on July 24, 1998, directed the Secretary of the Interior to "plan for the

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

design and construction of an addition of a permanent statue, bas-relief, or other similar structure to the [Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial] to provide recognition of the fact that President Roosevelt's leadership in the struggle by the United States for peace, well-being, and human dignity was provided while the president used a wheelchair." Pursuant to legislative authority, Secretary Babbitt established the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Committee to advise him on achieving appropriate recognition. The plan for the addition, which achieves that recognition, was accepted on July 2, 1998.

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial is a landscape of four outdoor rooms with granite walls, statuary, inscriptions, waterfalls and thousands of plants, shrubs, and trees along Cherry Tree Walk on the Tidal Basin near the National Mall. The site for the FDR Memorial is located on an axis of the 1901 McMillan Plan which also includes the locations of the Nation's Presidential monuments and memorials to Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The FDR Memorial encompasses over seven acres and provides a historical narrative of President Roosevelt's twelve years in office from 1933 to 1945 in a park-like setting of four outdoor gallery rooms. One outdoor gallery room for each of FDR's terms in office. The FDR Memorial is the first memorial in Washington, D.C., to be purposely designed to be wheelchair accessible.

*Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, Massachusetts

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (001) Preserve Historic Structure to Provide Basic Visitor Services

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Stabilize New Bedford Institute for Savings Building for Safe Visitor Use and Park Interpretation	0	800*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:				x	

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project will provide for the stabilization and rehabilitation of the park's visitor orientation enter/administrative building, also known as the "New Bedford Institute for Savings" Building. This building is the only facility available to carry out park operations and resources protection. Work on the exterior of this 1853 building would include repair of the sandstone masonry on the building's front facade; cleaning and repointing of the brick masonry on the rear and side facades; replacing the roof; constructing a handicapped persons accessible ramp and associated side entry; completing miscellaneous repairs of wood, metal, and paint; and a masonry study. Interior rehabilitation would consist of constructing handicapped persons accessible restrooms on the first floor, and restoring the "Bank Room" to its original historic period for visitor interpretation.

Need/Benefit: The Visitor Orientation Center/Administrative Building also known as the "New Bedford Institute for Savings" (NBIS) Building (1853) is a one story structure constructed with a brownstone front and brick sides and rear. The building's brownstone facade is crumbling, and poses a safety problem for both visitors and staff. The structure is an important contributing architectural element within the park boundary and the National Historic Landmark District, known as the New Bedford Historic District. The continued deterioration of the brownstone threatens the historic integrity of the structure. In accordance with the park's enabling legislation, construction, restoration, and rehabilitation of visitor and interpretive facilities requires a one-to-one match. Donation of the visitor center from WHALE, Inc., its present owner, to the Federal Government is expected in advance of funding to this package and will fulfill matching requirements. To bring the park online, suitable space must be provided for basic visitor and administrative functions. The NBIS Building (approximately 6,000 sq. ft.) is of a suitable size and configuration to accommodate use as a visitor orientation center and park offices. At the present time, however, the building is not universally accessible. The creation of a universally accessible entrance and rest rooms will ensure that the building fully serves the visitor services and administrative needs of the park.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Olympic National Park, Washington

FIELD AREA: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (408) Restore Elwha River Valley Ecosystem

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	Total BA Through FY 1999	\$(000) FY 2000 Request	Future Estimate
Planning	6,200	0	0
Acquisition	29,915	0	0
Final Design	0	4,000	0
Water Protection Facilities	0	8,000	23,000
Dam Removal	0	0	20,200
Ecosystem/Fisheries Restoration	0	0	7,800
Flood Control, Cultural Resource Protection, Hazardous Waste	0	0	7,020
Construction Management	0	0	8,490
Construction Related O&M	0	0	4,770
Total	36,115	12,000*	71,280

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

QUARTER

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>
Construction Start:			x		
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: The Department of the Interior has determined that removal of two hydroelectric projects on the Elwha River is required to fully restore the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries. This project is for the purposes of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495), restoring the largest watershed in Olympic National Park, ending litigation regarding jurisdiction over the Glines Canyon Project, and addressing the Federal Government's treaty responsibilities to affected Indian Tribes. The overall project is made up of the following major elements:

1. Planning. An environmental impact statement (EIS) examining the dam retention and dam removal alternatives was completed in June 1995. An EIS examining alternative methods of dam removal, restoration, and water quality protection for downstream water users was completed in November 1996.
2. Acquisition. Funds for the acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities, have been appropriated.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

3. Final Design. Preliminary designs were completed in FY 1996. Final designs for water quality protection measures, dam removal, and fish hatchery modifications will develop contract specifications.

4. Water Quality. Construction of water quality protection measures for downstream water users (consistent with the November 1996 environmental impact statement).

5. Dam Removal. The complete removal of the Elwha Dam concrete gravity section, both spillways, powerhouse, and associated structures. Removal of the concrete gravity-arch section of the Glines Canyon Dam.

6. Ecosystem Restoration. Revegetation of the hill slopes of the drained reservoir areas, outplanting of native anadromous fish, and monitoring of the restoration efforts.

This is a cooperative effort among four Department of the Interior agencies, including the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation. Cooperating agencies include the Army Corp of Engineers and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe. The National Park Service is the lead agency for the overall effort.

Acquisition funding totaling \$29.915 million has been appropriated under Public Law 102-495. Of this FY 2000 request, \$4 million would be used to develop final designs for facilities to protect the water quality of the city of Port Angeles and industrial water users, dam removal, flood protection, and fish hatchery modifications. Construction of water protection facilities estimated at \$8 million would be accomplished.

Need/Benefit: The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a report to the Congress detailing the method that will result in "full restoration" of the ecosystem and native anadromous fish of the Elwha River. This report concluded that both the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams need to be removed to meet the goal of full restoration. Previous analyses conducted by agencies including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, National Park Service, and the General Accounting Office also concluded that full restoration can only be achieved through the removal of the dams. This project offers a comprehensive solution to a regional problem, avoids protracted litigation of the FERC licensing proceeding as well as associated substantial Federal costs, delay and uncertainty, and provides water quality protection for municipal and industrial users. Full restoration of all Elwha River native anadromous fish will result in rehabilitation of the ecosystem of Olympic National Park, meet the Federal Government's trust responsibility to affected Indian Tribes, including the Elwha Klallam, and demonstrably contribute to the long-term economic recovery of the region. Dam removal will benefit local and regional economies in the short-term from work projects in ecosystem restoration and in the long-term from the benefits that result from a healthy, fully functioning ecosystem. Through identification and development of stocks for potential restoration, anadromous fish restoration in the Elwha River will complement similar efforts elsewhere in the region. Total market benefits from this project are estimated at \$163 million.

- Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Padre Island National Seashore, Texas

REGION: Intermountain

PROJECT TITLE: (001) Replace Failing Wastewater Treatment Plant and Restore Wetlands

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

		\$(000)	
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Construct New Wastewater Treatment Facility	0	823*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: The existing wastewater treatment plant was constructed in 1968. The pumps, motors, and piping are original items and repair parts are becoming very difficult to find and expensive to acquire. All of the pumps, motors, blowers and piping need to be replaced because of the combined harsh salt and sewage environment. The electrical control system is original and does not meet present National Electric Code standards. Because of the exposure to salt air the metal parts, motors, gear boxes, and valves are severely corroded rendering one-half of the plant inoperable and the other half continuing to deteriorate with complete failure imminent. The existing three oxidation/evaporation ponds are inadequate to dispose the sewage load at current and future visitation levels. Despite stop-gap measures such as raising the berm and hauling wastewater, the ponds have overflowed into surrounding wetlands. The Service has agreed to allow the concessioner to develop a 100-site concession operated recreation vehicle campground, but has withheld permission to construct, pending the upgrading of the sewage treatment facilities.

Need/Benefit: If the sewage treatment plant and oxidation ponds fail or become inadequate to treat the present and future sewage capacities, visitor use and support facilities to visitors and employees would have to be either shut down or reduced significantly at this 700,000 visits per year park. Daily fines from the State of Texas of up to \$50,000 per day would be assessed, and continued pollution of surrounding wetlands endangering the lives of native flora and fauna species, their habitats, and surrounding marine fisheries, could irreparably jeopardize park natural resources in the future.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts

REGION: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (203) Rehabilitate Seawall and Moorings to Provide Safe Visitor Access

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	\$(000)	
		<u>FY 2000 Request</u>	<u>Future Estimate</u>
Repair Damaged Seawall and Improve Handicapped Accessibility	0	704*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project would repair approximately 150 linear feet (lf) of damaged seawall on Tucker's Wharf to prevent erosion and provide handicap accessibility mooring and boarding facilities, and 300 linear ft. along adjacent, recently rehabilitated historic wharves that also provide for safe berthing of visiting historic vessels. This activity is a major part of the site's interpretive program, and for smaller vessels offering harbor tours to visitors. Wharves were rehabilitated in 1992 through 1995, but accessible facilities were not completed.

Need/Benefit: The seawall on Tucker's Wharf was not treated when the park's three historic wharves were rehabilitated, 1992 through 1995. It suffered significant additional damage in 1995 through 1996, making the area, which is a traditional entrance point to the park, unsafe for visitors. Approximately 10,000 to 15,000 people used this access per year. The seaward end was repaired in an emergency rehabilitation project, 1997 through 1998, but erosion control on the east side and handicap accessibility were not included, with continued threats of potential damage to adjacent private properties. While Tucker's Wharf dates to the 18th century, the park owns only the portion containing the seawall, which was originally built some time prior to 1866; the remainder of the former wharf contains private houses. The park property and seawall are also part of a city plan for a continuous harbor walk connecting the historic waterfront resources of Salem. The park's three primary historic wharves were rehabilitated in a major project, 1992 through 1994, including dredging of the basin to accommodate large visiting sailing ships, but have been unusable for this purpose because accessible mooring and berthing facilities could not be completed. These vessels are a major part of the park's interpretive program and are important to its links to the maritime community.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, California

REGION: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (643) Rehabilitate the National Historic Landmark Schooner *C.A. Thayer*

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Pre-Construction Planning		1,400	
Dismantling/Rehabilitation			4,114
		-----	-----
Total	0	1,400	4,114

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Construction Start:				x	
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: The *C.A. Thayer* is one of the fleet of historic vessels of San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park. The ship is specifically mentioned in the enabling legislation as one of the major vessels essential to the nature of the park. This 102-year old three-masted wooden sailing vessel has played a significant part in shipping history and is an important reminder of the development of commerce on the West Coast, Alaska and Hawaii. More than 200,000 visitors board the ship each year; annually 10,000 pupils in class groups spend a night aboard the *C.A. Thayer*, and experience life as a crew on a voyage to Alaska.

For this first phase of work a project team will be assembled with employment of specialized technicians and consultants in naval architecture. Surveys of the vessel will be made and determination will be made on details of restoration, construction documents finalized and a contractor selected for the work. The materials list will be refined and long-lead items ordered. Future phases of this project include acquisition of a hundred and fifty thousand board feet of timber to be milled, treated with fungicides, stored, and dried for up to two years. The ship will be moved to a project site to have masts, rigging, and historic fittings removed for reuse and raised onto land or a dry-dock so that outer planking and deteriorated structural timbers can be removed. New structural timbers will be installed and the new sections of outer planking and inner ceiling planking deck beams and decking installed. The hull will be caulked and coated. Historic metal fittings will be made good as needed and reinstalled. Upon completion, the vessel will be floated with masts, rigging, and spars will be put back and returned to Hyde Street Pier.

The park's cooperating association, the National Maritime Museum Association, has undertaken a public campaign to raise \$1.0 million should the park receive funding for the rest of the effort. These funds would be used towards the rehabilitation of the *Thayer* in this project.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Need/Benefit: The 168-foot vessel has suffered massive deterioration through rot in structural timbers and decay of iron fastenings in upper parts. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has listed the *C.A. Thayer* as one of the eleven most endangered national historic landmarks. The *C.A. Thayer* was donated to the National Park Service by the State of California more than twenty years ago and has never received major preservation treatment. The ship, when fully restored and properly maintained and will be able to sail on a limited basis. Its value as a national landmark is priceless.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Sequoia National Park, California

REGION: Pacific West

PROJECT TITLE: (200P) Remove Facilities and Restore Giant Forest, Phase XV

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	\$(000) FY 2000 <u>Requests</u>	<u>Future Estimate</u>
Demolish/Restore Sewage Treatment Plant		242	
Demolish/Restore Deer Creek Sewer Line		145	
Demolish Sewage Treatment Plant Spray Field		129	
Demolish/Restore Road to Septic Tank		113	
Demolish/Restore Road to Sewage Treatment Plant		75	
Trail to Lower Kaweah		41	
UG Elect. Utility Extension		356	
Ongoing Plant Propagation (park/dsc)		160	
Sugar Pine Campground Removal/Restoration		149	
Sunset Rock Campground Removal/Restoration		272	
Highlands Campground Removal/Restoration	542		
Firwood Campground Removal/Restoration		512	
Hazel Campground Removal/Restoration (park)		175	
Reconstruct Parking at Upper Kaweah		1,245	
Lower Kaweah Asphalt Overlay (park)		229	
Complete Round Meadow Trail (park)		182	
Round Meadow Trail Head Parking		278	
Round Meadow Comfort Station		56	
Lower Kaweah Comfort Station Utilities		95	
Mitigate Lower Kaweah Landfill		225	
Pinewood Picnic Area (park)		400	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	69,269	5,621	9,111

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
<u>2001</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY</u>
Construction Start:			x		
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: Prior phases of this work provided the necessary infrastructure facilities that allow the removal

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

of concession facilities from Giant Forest area and the relocation of services to the Wuksachi area. FY 2000 work will continue the removal and ecological restoration of former campgrounds, specifically Firwood, Sugar Pine, Sunset Rock, Paradise, Sunset Camp, Highlands and Castle Rock; Upper and Lower Kaweah parking improvements; developments of two picnic areas at Pinewood; and completion of a self-guiding interpretive trail. Future phases of this project include the completion of the picnic area, completion of Sherman Tree restoration and visitor access, restoration of remaining roads and parking, Crescent Meadow/Moro Rock improvements, and implementation of a shuttle system.

Need/Benefit: This project will correct a serious park problem first identified in 1930. Past development in Giant Forest continues to cause significant damage to the world's largest trees. Agreements are in place to and these old facilities have been closed as of the end of October, 1998. Built facilities and associated infrastructure are to be removed and their scars ecologically restored. The National Park Service has invested millions to make this opportunity possible. Future preservation and enjoyment of this area depends upon completion of this project.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska

REGION: Alaska

PROJECT TITLE: (106) Rehabilitate Visitor Center and Protect Historic Museum Collections

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Improve Visitor Center Operations and Protect Collections	0	3,645*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: Improvements to visitor services and park resources protection activities will involve the following major work components: remodel visitor center to convert existing offices to additional public restroom and audiovisual space; improve visitor circulation in cultural center wing, and install fire suppression system to protect museum artifacts on display; remodel curatorial building to provide security and preservation requirements outlined in NPS Special Directive 80-1, including installation of a fire suppression system and removal of overhead water pipes and to correct unsafe conditions; upgrade systems such as heating, ventilation, electrical, and security in both buildings; modify both structures to meet accessibility standards; enclose existing breezeway for use as an unheated, ventilated indoor totem exhibit and storage area; replace existing underground heating oil storage tank; perform site landscape and development work to correct hazardous traffic/parking situation and to comply with accessibility standards; and relocate park museum and cultural center collections and support functions, totem poles, and miscellaneous furnishings to temporary storage until the completion of the work.

Need/Benefit: Visitation at Sitka National Historical Park increased from approximately 25,000 in 1965, when the visitor center/headquarters was constructed, to approximately 140,000 in 1995. Visitation is often concentrated during peak periods when as many as eight tour groups of 45 visitors each may be onsite, overloading the parking areas and particularly the restrooms (three stalls for women; two stalls and one urinal for men) and audiovisual room which has a capacity of 45. Tour groups are often limited to an approximately 25 to 35 minute visit, which compounds the demand for the facilities. The facilities are not fully accessible to the public. The existing bus parking is potentially hazardous. The park's large and priceless museum and archival collections are stored and/or exhibited in facilities which do not meet NPS standards for their protection; they are potentially subject to loss or damage from a number of causes, including fire, water, and theft. Much of the park's totem pole collection, a primary park resource, is stored in inadequate sheds and is deteriorating.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York

FIELD AREA: Northeast

PROJECT TITLE: (001) Stabilize 29 Historic Buildings on Ellis Island

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Stabilize 29 Historic Buildings/South Side Ellis Island	2,000	1,000*	3,333

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

QUARTER

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:				x	
Construction Completion:					
x					

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: Funds are proposed for the next phase of ongoing emergency stabilization of 29 national historic landmark structures on the south side of Ellis Island, the principal immigration station for the Nation from 1892 until 1954. Work entails arresting destructive water infiltration, providing adequate ventilation, removing and abating hazardous materials, and removing invasive vegetation. With few exceptions, the south side structures are in an advanced and accelerating state of decay. Tree-sized acanthus sprout out of third-story brick walls and gutters and soar through airshafts. Ivy enshrouds whole buildings, roofs have collapsed and masonry has fallen off walls and cornices. Stalactites, leached out of masonry by seeping water, cling to the ceilings. Water has so permeated the buildings that steel beams and joints have rusted through, leaving the structural integrity of some buildings in doubt. Phase I work (funded in FY 1999) includes stabilization of structural elements and roofs, sealing of exterior openings, hazardous materials abatement and vegetation control at the Main Hospital Building, the Administration Building, and the New Hospital Extension. These three buildings are the largest and most highly visible of the 29 buildings to the 4.5 million annual visitors to Ellis Island. Phase II work proposed for FY 2000 would include vegetation control for the remaining south side structures to facilitate public access to the south side grounds (although not to the structures) and enable highest priority structural stabilization and roof, gutter and downspout repairs, and necessary hazardous materials abatement. Phase III work proposed for FY 2001 would continue hazardous materials abatement, seal building envelopes, and complete essential structural stabilization efforts.

Need/Benefit: On June 26, 1997, the House Committee on Appropriations issued the following directive to NPS:
"The Committee is very concerned about recent reports of the seriously decayed state of 29 buildings on the south side of Ellis Island National Monument. These building comprised the hospital complex for millions of immigrants

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

who first touched American soil on Ellis Island, and they were the site of the founding of the U.S. Public Health Service. As such, the buildings represent an invaluable historic landmark. The Committee directs NPS to prepare an immediate assessment of the current conditions of these buildings and to provide the Committee with recommendations for their stabilization.” In response, the NPS prepared the Building Assessment, Stabilization Plan and Long-Term Rehabilitation Strategy for the Ellis Island South Side which concluded that: (1) the historic structures have not been lost, however, after 40 years of abandonment, many have reached an accelerating state of deterioration and will likely experience catastrophic structural failure within the next five to ten years, (2) most buildings contain hazardous materials that pose serious health and safety risks, and contribute to further structural deterioration, (3) building stabilization will require minimum ongoing maintenance and preservation treatment, (4) NPS estimates the total cost of rehabilitating all of the historic structures for reuse at \$200 million, (5) NPS does not anticipate Congressional appropriation to rehabilitate the threatened structures given the constraints upon the Federal budget and the backlog of other high priority projects and, (6) market forces and conventional financing practices make long-term, private sector rehabilitation unlikely in the absence of some level of Federal support. The report’s recommended first step in a long-term rehabilitation strategy proposes stabilization measures to arrest deterioration and eventual loss of the resource. The steps to achieve stabilization would not directly improve the appearance of the buildings or make them suitable for public use. However, without some form of interim treatment, little would remain for rehabilitation in the long-term.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Tonto National Monument, Arizona

REGION: Intermountain

PROJECT TITLE: (138) Construct Visitor Center Restrooms and New Wastewater Treatment System

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	Total BA Through FY 1999	\$(000)	
		FY 2000 Request	Future
<u>Estimate</u>			
Construct Visitor Center Restrooms and New Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	703*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	QUARTER				FY 2001
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project involves the improvement of restroom facilities at the park visitor center area and construction of a new wastewater treatment system. The work consists of constructing a 900 square foot restroom structure with five stalls for both sexes adjacent to the visitor center. Also included: construct 28x40 foot sewage trans- evaporative system and tie into existing bed. Process replaces existing septic tank/leach field servicing visitor center which will be abandoned in place; slipline 4-inch cast iron sewage pipe from the restroom structure to the septic tank and install new 4-inch PVC line from the tank to the new system; patch/resurface trenches on the asphalt entrance road parking lot; replace two transformers from the visitor center basement vault with external pad mounted unit; relocate service panel. Install 10,000 gallon steel water storage tank and plumbed in line with the existing 50,000 gallon tank; replace 6-inch asbestos concrete water line and all valves from the well house to the new construction area; the existing small restroom will be retrofitted for employee use with access from the interior of the visitor center; and transplant four saguaros and several large desert plants.

Need/Benefit: The park's visitor orientation facilities were constructed in 1954. The current visitor center restrooms were recently retrofitted for handicapped access which left only two fixtures in each unit. This is insufficient to meet current and future demands. The existing septic tank/leach field cannot be expanded due to its location in a major drainage area. The current system is in violation of State statutes and pollution regulations. Leach lines have been exposed by drainage water. Electric service is in the basement adjacent to the transformer vault which increases fire and safety concerns. Corrosive water has deteriorated the cement water line exposing asbestos lining and has made repairs difficult and hazardous. A new water storage is needed to minimize well water draw down, and ensure fire suppression capability.

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* Estimate based on planning completed to date.

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Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Construction Program

PARK: Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming

REGION: Intermountain

PROJECT TITLE: (854) Replace Failing Wastewater Treatment Facility at Old Faithful

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATION AMOUNT REMAINING: N/A

PROJECT DETAIL:

	\$(000)		
	Total BA Through <u>FY 1999</u>	FY 2000 <u>Request</u>	Future <u>Estimate</u>
Construct Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	4,690*	0

FY 2000 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>QUARTER</u>				
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Construction Start:	x				
Construction Completion:					x

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

Project Description: This project involves the replacement of a 510,000 gallon per day extended aeration/contact stabilization wastewater treatment facility and 2,700 feet of force main at the Old Faithful area with an aerated lagoon system and subsurface disposal that will operate year-round.

Need/Benefit: A year-round lagoon system and new disposal system is needed to provide effective treatment at various flow rates during the entire year instead of the present ineffective system that does not provide complete treatment from October to May. The system has had major spills in two of the last three years; the disposal system is contaminating the groundwater, and the State of Wyoming has declared that the sewage plant have a specific plan for its replacement in place by the end of September 1997. The system is susceptible to grease plugs, infiltration from thermally heated waters from the geyser area, heat and corrosion from hot acidic ground areas and pump failures and power outages. All of these problems result in overflows and discharges into Iron Springs Creek, the Firehole River and other tributaries. Replacement of lift stations, force mains, and underground piping is needed to correct these problems.

* Estimate based on planning completed to date.